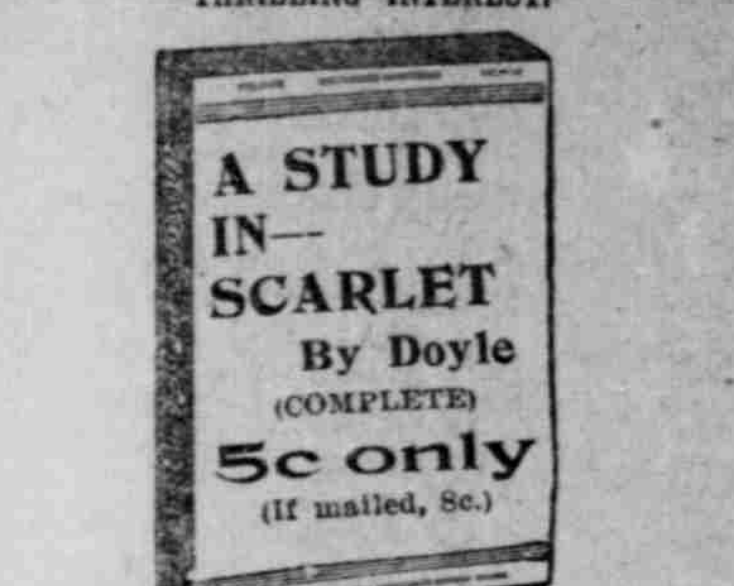


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ROBBED OF \$147,000.
Story Told by a Chicagoan Who Disappeared on his Wedding Day.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A singular story is told by M. P. Chapman, of No. 47 West Van Buren street, who disappeared just before his marriage was to have occurred, carrying \$147,000 in certified checks with him. Chapman was a well-known local speculator, and originally came from Oswego, Ill. His eccentricities have often caused comment. One of his peculiarities was a fondness for new apartments. Chapman returned to his home during the day after having, according to his story, been dragged into a boat on the Chicago river, where he was held for ransom. He was overpowered and drugged, and when he recovered consciousness, twelve hours later, he found that his \$147,000 in certified checks, with a considerable sum in cash, had been taken. Dazed and weak, he wandered about in the darkness until he found himself in Lyons, and later made his way to his apartment.

FAMILY POISONED.
Three Persons at the Point of Death and Four Seriously Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The family of Abraham Albright, of No. 1217 Germantown avenue, consisting of seven persons, was poisoned this morning while eating breakfast. Three—Mrs. Mary Fisher, Philip Fisher and Laura Albright—are lying at the point of death. The other members of the family—Abraham Albright, H. John Fisher, Philip Fisher, sr., and little Mary Fisher—are seriously ill, but are thought to be out of danger. The family had been in-law of Albright. The family had intended going to the park for a day's outing. The colored servant, who prepared breakfast of coffee, tea, chocolate and bread and butter, immediately after the meal, found the family were seized with violent fits of vomiting and suffered intense pain. A physician was called and pronounced the illness to be the result of poisoning. Heroic treatment was resorted to, and soon four of the family were relieved. It is not known how or by whom the poison was placed in the liquids.

Mrs. Hedburg Testifies.
ST. PAUL, June 2.—Mrs. Hedburg, widow of the officer shot by Lieutenant Maney, is now on trial by court-martial at Fort Snelling, on the stand as a witness to-day, her testimony referring particularly to the story written by Lieutenant Maney to Captain Hedburg on which much of the case depends. At the conclusion of her testimony attorney Blair, for Lieutenant Maney, began his argument to the court.

A Prosperous Co-Operative Colony.
NEW YORK, June 2.—E. O. Ball, of this city, editor of the official paper of the "Co-Operative Colony," says that the colony, published dispatches from Abilene, Kan., stating that the colony is involved in litigation over an irrigation canal and the title to the land, and has abandoned the co-operative plan in utterance. Mr. Ball said: "The colony was never more prosperous than at present."

Killed His Wife.
ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Shortly after midnight this morning Mrs. Lizzie Lockner, a beautiful woman, was shot and killed by her husband, who came from the house after firing the fatal shot. Lockner and his wife are both Hebrews. The murder and the subsequent arrest of the husband for some time and despondency over his poverty is thought to have been his reason for committing the terrible deed.

Semi-Somnolent for Twenty Years.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 2.—There died yesterday, at the county poor house, Sylvester Edwards, aged seventy-one years, who for nearly twenty years had been in a semi-somnolent condition.

NO. 1'S REVELATIONS

Sensational Disclosures by P. J. P. Tynan, the Irish Inevitable.

Inside History of the Phoenix Park Murders and Other Events in Ireland's Stormy Career.

METHODS OF THE ASSASSINS
How Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke Were Removed.

The Unnamed Leaders in the Conspiracy, the "Inner Circle" and Doings of the Dublin Council.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The New York Sun has obtained advance proofs of the sensational book upon Irish affairs, written by P. J. P. Tynan, the Irish Inevitable, more generally known as "Number One." The book referred to is entitled "The Irish National Inevitables and Their Times," and its apparent purpose is to establish beyond a doubt the connection of the "Inevitables" with the Irish parliamentary party. On the other hand, it is asserted by some Irishmen that Mr. Tynan's book was written in order to further the campaign of Lord Salisbury and the Tory party, and that it is simply campaign literature from the Conservative camp. In fact, it is stated that, even at this time, before the book is supposed to have been written by more than a few friends of the author, copious extracts from it have been made and that millions of circulars calling attention to Mr. Tynan's book have been printed ready for distribution to English voters upon the dissolution of Parliament.

The Irish parliamentary party publicly denounced the authors of the Phoenix Park crimes and, in so doing, it is claimed by Mr. Tynan, they were "sailing under false colors to betray the trusting Irish." "For this," says Mr. Tynan, in his introductory chapter, "and for the purpose of exposing their hypocrisy, this book was undertaken. In assailing the policy and actions of the Inevitables, these false parliamentarians were heaping mountains of infamy on their own memories." It is claimed that the book proves, in the first place, that the assertions of the London Times which resulted in the Parnell trial were not only absolutely true as far as they went, but that they might have gone to a far greater length than they did and still have been correct. It also claims to show that there existed during the great struggle which took place in Ireland under the Land League and its subsequent development the Invisible Brotherhood, a de jure government, as completely organized as the de facto government, the word of the former being law throughout the country at the time, whilst that of the latter was, through its impotence, only an object of ridicule to those who were watching the struggle which Ireland was making for freedom against her "hereditary foe and master."

It is also asserted that when public indignation reached its culmination point with the Phoenix Park affair the manifesto put out by the Irish parliamentary party at the time, denouncing the act, was a mere hypocritical ruse, and that, instead of condemning or attempting to prevent further occurrences of the sort, the men who signed it were actually engaged in a whole movement, and were responsible for it as if they had committed the crime themselves. Tynan, the author of the book, which produced the Phoenix Park murder, the wholesale assassination of the Irish Inevitables, and the not despicable effort of a few fanatics to win notoriety for themselves.

METHODS OF THE INNER CIRCLE.
Tynan's book is supposed to reveal the methods and workings of what is known as the "Inner Circle," as its author was the trusted leader of the whole campaign. The Phoenix Park murders were, it is asserted, deliberately planned by him, and were intended as a sacrifice to the imprisonment of his chief, Parnell, in an English prison. He was empowered, however, on behalf of the organization of Irish Independents, for which it is claimed all Irishmen were responsible, to use any means of foreign rule and its blinding influence. Referring to the "Pigot matter," considerable light is thrown upon the affair. It appears that Pigot was de facto leader of the movement, although not in the main points of the case, which were in accordance with his statements. Tynan, however, seems to be in favor of the cessation of all constitutional agitation in Ireland, and in the case of England to surrender her claims to Ireland instead of asking her to give some crumbs of the empire to the empire. Her sister, Ireland, through the medium of parliamentary agitation.

He unhesitatingly denounces Gladstone as the typical hypocrite of his age, and the failure of constitutional agitation is, as he states, only a repetition of history. Another evidence of the perils of the British and his unwillingness to render justice was compelled to do so by force. "Provincials" is the word which Tynan scornfully uses for the title "Nationalists," claimed by the Irish parliamentary party. He says that "Irishmen while their political respect for mankind and their respect for the British flag, and the issues with the British empire, the defection of both men when the crisis came, and Ireland's leadership in the movement, to follow up their work by the only possible solution—action." This statement refers to the Irish Inevitables, wherein an account is given of the secret preparations made by the Inevitables to assassinate Parnell during his imprisonment in Kilmainham jail. For this every preparation had been made—a vessel was ready to carry him from beneath the prison walls, and Parnell had not the courage and refused to leave. Had he accepted the plan of rescue, the so-called constitutional agitation would have openly assumed the mantle of Wolf-Tone and George Washington.

Parnell's Phoenix Park proclamation, denouncing the killing of Burke and Cavendish, Tynan refers to as "the policy of infamy," and demonstrates that it established the policy of Parnell denouncing himself. The book styles the Parnell movement, with its Inevitable affiliation, "the Parnell movement," and justifies the phrase by an elaborate description of the thorough organization of that movement. When the information was formally suppressed by the British government in the fall of 1881 it was secretly revived under the name of "Inevitables." In view of this fact, Tynan asks "how dare they (the Irish parliamentary party) declare publicly after the Phoenix Park affair that it (the Inevitable government) was open to condemnation, and that they were enrolling themselves as its ranks?" The book points out that the object of the British government is to crush out the life of any Irish movement towards national independence, and that the Inevitables' harmless home rule movement, which does not interfere with Ireland's constitutional rights, is the only movement to this end. It is stated, the British authorities are seeking the unanimous condemnation of the Inevitables as criminals by the Irish people themselves—a condemnation already secured from the lips of the home rulers.

THE INEVITABLES.
"The Inevitables sprang into existence," says Tynan, "by order of the Parnellite government of Ireland, elected by the Irish nation. In the face of the events, the 'Inevitables' by which the Parnellites repudiated all association with the 'suppression,'" says Tynan, "in the Phoenix Park and the probable contradiction of this statement by men who think their connection cannot be proven, we state most emphatically that

facts, as narrated in this volume, are known to the writers personally and can be substantiated by plenty of Irish witnesses which will bring the association lamentably close to the core of highest and extreme responsibility and to the very heart and center of actual power and authority." At this crisis of affairs, observes Tynan, many members of the parliamentary party sought safety from possible danger by absenting themselves from Ireland—"to their shame be it recorded." In every province of Ireland the Inevitable movement was spread by leading Parnellites. It was decided by the Parnellite government, which was also, with two exceptions, the executive of the Inevitables, that there was no alternative but to meet the "assassins rule" of Britain by force.

The three men in charge of active affairs Tynan describes as "J," "K" and "L." "J" was a strong advocate of rapid action, and the originator of the title "Inevitable." He had one or two special friends among the leading Parnellites, while "K" was in the confidence of all the leaders. At this time an important member, mentioned in the book as "L," was enrolling in the Inevitables. He had been enlisted at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary members, and was assisting upon learning their secret policy. This man had previously looked upon the Parnellite parliamentary movement as folly, but he now became convinced that it was because of this secret vigorous policy that the Irish-American National leaders were supporting Parnell. Then he switched off on the theory that the acute crisis had forced the Parnellite party to take action in spite of themselves. Then he took counsel of his friend "K," who told "L" of the plan to let "K" know the extent of his information. Through the influence of "K" the latter obtained a new recruit to the Inevitables. This recruit Mr. Tynan calls "X" at that time "K" was afterwards, it is stated, appointed chief of the Dublin council of the Inevitables.

THE DUBLIN COUNCIL.
Tynan describes the system of organization adopted by the Dublin Inevitables Council. All correspondence was destroyed when read. Notwithstanding this precaution a panic possessed the Parnellites in Parliament when the Pigot forgery appeared in the Times. It was finally decided to attempt the "removal" of Mr. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a certain part of Dublin quays, near Phoenix Park, was selected. A plan of attack was arranged, and Inevitable sentries were posted along the route the Chief Secretary's carriage took through the streets, but a mistake in the prearranged system of secret signals caused the plan to prove abortive. Because of this failure, Carey was removed from any consultative position on the council. A second opportunity to "remove" the Chief Secretary was abandoned because of the presence of ladies in his carriage, which the Inevitables feared to lose through indiscretion.

Next came the "Kilmainham treaty," the release of Parnell and the resignation of the Chief Secretary. Tynan points out the falsity of the charges put forth that the Parnellites were certainly bring on a combat to the death. "The newly-arrived chief of the British secret service, Mr. Forster, met his confederate, the under secretary in Phoenix Park by appointment and not by accident, as supposed. The subject of their open conference was Forster's dangerous position, which the new invader received with incredulity. The under secretary spoke of the necessity of increasing the vigilance and the number of official guards. Some of these guards, careless and not expecting any attack, were to be seen loitering about. The two confederates were discussing the subject of Forster's danger when the Inevitables came up.

They could not possibly hope to expect such swift and rapid success to reward their efforts as actually came to pass; they went there expecting that the suppression of the secretaries would almost certainly bring on a combat to the death. "The newly-arrived chief of the British secret service, Mr. Forster, met his confederate, the under secretary in Phoenix Park by appointment and not by accident, as supposed. The subject of their open conference was Forster's dangerous position, which the new invader received with incredulity. The under secretary spoke of the necessity of increasing the vigilance and the number of official guards. Some of these guards, careless and not expecting any attack, were to be seen loitering about. The two confederates were discussing the subject of Forster's danger when the Inevitables came up.

Mr. Tynan then gives exhaustive details of the preparations for the "successful" removal of Chief Secretary Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, adding that "every preparation was made for the removal of the two secretaries. The immediate cause of the removal was the occurrence of the Phoenix Park murders, and the people in Ballina, Mayo, where several children were killed by the discharge of a modern rifle, the police. The astonishing difficulties surrounding the removal of the two secretaries, and the attack in Phoenix Park are also described at length.

When the Inevitables went into Phoenix Park they expected that the removal of the Secretary would bring on a combat to the death. The Inevitables were armed, armed, armed, and incensed, and indignant "when, on the Monday following the removal of the Secretary, the Parnellites were the Irish metropolis were placarded with the Parnell proclamation denouncing the deed. This proclamation was followed quickly after the dispatch sent from the agent of the Parnellite government authorizing action of the removal of the two secretaries.

The actual "removals" in Phoenix Park of the two secretaries is thus described: "The new chief of the British Murder Society had scarcely more than arrived in Dublin Castle to attend to the muniments attached to the installation of a new usurper Governor General of Ireland to represent his sovereign, when he was made aware that he should be guarded as his predecessor was. The person who conveyed the information was the under secretary of the bureau of assassination. This official was a man of the name of Carey, and was a rebel and renegade in the employ of her foes; and yet he declared publicly, after the Phoenix Park affair, that the Inevitables were open to condemnation, and that they were enrolling themselves as its ranks."

The book points out that the object of the British government is to crush out the life of any Irish movement towards national independence, and that the Inevitables' harmless home rule movement, which does not interfere with Ireland's constitutional rights, is the only movement to this end. It is stated, the British authorities are seeking the unanimous condemnation of the Inevitables as criminals by the Irish people themselves—a condemnation already secured from the lips of the home rulers.

the modern British race successors to the ancient Rome? How little Gladstone's features differ from Cleopatra or those of Victor Hugo from the bust of Homer. The face of the most distinguished General Von Moltke is a close production of that of Julius Caesar, yet is none the less more purely Roman than that of a typical American lawyer and Senator, Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois. The English and Americans become, on a little investigation, more clearly the countrymen of Cato, near, Angelo, Columbus and Napoleon, than thousands of those who were born within the sound of the Tiber, but of immigrant blood from Sicily, Lydia, Egypt or Thrace. The British and American type of character is not Anglo-Saxon. It did not originate on the Elbe; it derives its strongest traits from that race which has been the most forceful and masterful for thirty centuries.

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ARE WE SAXON OR ROMAN?
A Study of Race Traits Shows that Roman Blood Govers.
Van Buren Denslow, in Social Economist.
Between modern Italy and the vast Roman empire of fourteen centuries there lies, in the average English and American mind, a wide gulf of ignorance and prejudice. We associate Rome with arms and law, Italy only with arts and beauty. We think of the modern Italian as a man of letters, a man of science, a man of art, and not of a man of arms and law. We associate Rome with arms and law, Italy only with arts and beauty. We think of the modern Italian as a man of letters, a man of science, a man of art, and not of a man of arms and law.

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